lation, local radio. Its range will be 65 kilometres. Eighty per cent programme content wi.l be local and it will be rea ly a friend of the people. The whole concept has succeeded very much in other countries. And this is what is described "loc-u radio is a marvellous link builJer. It brings together local needs and the volunteers who can meet them. It encourages local initiative. Its potential and that of community television is immense.

One of its uses could be the crea-
7.00 P.M. tion of artificial families bringing together—and this is important—the lonely old, the active retired, the over-burdened parent, the neglected chdc!, the adolescent who needs counsel from someone other than his or her own ftmily. The welfare State has to give up when it encounters loneliness. The radio and television do not need to do so.' And this is the concept we are trying to evoive so that this is the whole purpose of broadcasting. Broadcasting could help iu Indian conditions, to make complex social S5 stems and social problems more transparent; particularly with the help of television it could offer a museum ot possible future for people to widen their horizon and equip themselves for possible choices. A broadcasting system, in short, can make the people more aware of themselves, of one another, and of what they have in common. It can help them to become more of their community, ue U'tman-kind, of that reality which is griowr than humankind. It can help us t° make true a no'ion of our philosophers, namely, each

dreamer 1'ves in a dream of his o *n but those v'ho -ire awa/.e, have a real world in common. That should be the object of broadcasting.

If I have to put it in my own wot ds— and then I conclude—now it appears, after an experience, study, reading, reflection on the role of this Ministry and particularly A.I.R, and Doordarshan, after li years' experience, 1 would like to conclude by saying on the role of A.I.R, and Doordarshan like this; They are the look out on the bridge of the ship of the State, they shoud note the passing sail, the Iittle things of interest that dot the horizon in fine weather; they should steer through the fog and storm, to give warning of dangers ;ind threats. They are there to watch over the safety and welfare of the people whc trust them.

This is what I put in my own words, and it will be my endeavour to fu fil this role to my maximum capacity. Thank you.

DRAFT NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCA HON AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, with your permission. I lay on the Table of the House noth English and Hindi versions of Draft National Policy on Education, 1986.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till ll A.M. on Monday.

Then the House adjourned at three minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday 5th May 1986.

GMGIPMRND—RS 11-368 RS—15-11-86—900.